

THE  
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXVIII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1848.

No. 6.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SILAS FULLER, M.D.

BY ARCHIBALD WELCH, M.D.

[Read before the "Hartford Medical Society," and published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* by request of the Members.]

WHEN such men as the subject of this brief memoir are permitted to adorn any age, it is a duty incumbent upon their cotemporaries to profit by their example, and by their wisdom and influence to become wiser and better men; and when, by the unerring law of nature, they are removed, another duty presents itself—to record *their* virtues, and *our* knowledge of the fruits of their labors, and transmit them to those who will soon occupy our places. In doing this, our high regard for their memory and our personal friendship should not lead us into any undeserved eulogium.

A full expression of my own feelings respecting the character of our deceased friend, one of the founders of this Society, would, to those not acquainted with him, be considered exaggeration; and having been requested by your vote, to give a sketch of his history, it is my intention to avoid extravagance.

Dr. SILAS FULLER was the son of Abiel Fuller, of Lebanon, Conn., a man of strong mind, particularly distinguished as a mathematician, and much esteemed as a citizen. His mother also possessed uncommon mental energy. He was the sixth lineal descendant from Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of that noble company who landed at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1620. He was born Sept. 22, 1774. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were such as his native village afforded; and they were, for a country town, of a superior order, being under the superintendence of the venerable Trumbulls and Williamses, who exerted a controlling influence in that ancient and honorable town. His early days were spent with his father, in agricultural pursuits, during a part of the year, while other portions of it were devoted to teaching the youth of his village. Possessing a vigorous and inquiring mind, and a thirst for knowledge, he early resolved to devote himself to the study and practice of medicine; and in May, 1795, he commenced a course of study with Dr. Thaddeus Clark,\* of Lebanon, one of the most talented and highly respectable members of the profession in Connecticut.

\* He is now living near Pittsburg, Pa., enjoying a vigorous old age.

In 1798, by the advice of his friend and instructor, he settled in the north parish of Lebanon, which in May, 1804, was incorporated as a town.

Dr. Clark possessed the confidence of his young pupil in an eminent degree; and the confidence, which was mutual, ripened into a strong friendship, continuing uninterrupted while Dr. Clark remained in Connecticut. Dr. Scott, of Bozrah, was also an estimable and discriminating physician. These gentlemen were the consulting physicians of Dr. Fuller during the early part of his professional career, and he remarked to the writer, during the sickness which terminated his valuable life, "that to their fidelity and friendship he attributed his success in his professional pursuits." In 1798 he married Miss Alinda Clark, a young lady of more than ordinary intellect. He entered upon active life at one of those periods, prominent in the history of our country, when political excitement assumed a high character; and although he was not then, or at any subsequent period of his life, considered a politician, he entertained the views of the dominant party in Connecticut at that time. This fact, combined with the prejudice which might naturally arise from his having selected a parish in his native town as his field of labor, created an opposition rarely encountered by a young man, which, however, by the exhibition of pre-eminent professional ability, he very soon surmounted. It was but a short time before he secured the confidence, esteem and patronage of almost every individual by whom he had been opposed, and during the succeeding fourteen years he gained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon.

In the last war with Great Britain he received a surgeon's commission in the 23d Regiment of United States' Infantry. His competitor for the office was an ardent and devoted politician, and an advocate of the measures of the party by which the war was declared. He also possessed some reputation as a surgeon, and in years was his senior; but notwithstanding these facts, Dr. Fuller's professional character gave him an advantage over his competitor, which political qualifications could not confer. His commission was dated July 6, 1812, and Drs. John Gale and Henry White were associated with him as surgeon's mates. This valiant regiment was commanded by Maj. McFarland, aided by Maj. George M. Brooks, and belonged to the brigade commanded by that intrepid officer Gen. Winfield Scott. Gen. Wm. J. Worth and Major Henry Whiting were lieutenants in the regiment to which Dr. Fuller was attached. With such officers distributed through the 23d regiment, it was well qualified to act the noble part which it performed in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater. These, and others in the army, were men of cultivated talents, were highly esteemed by Dr. Fuller, and they duly appreciated his worth.

John McCall, M.D., an eminent physician in Utica, and President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, was an associate of Dr. Fuller, and was surgeon in the 13th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry. He says, "Dr. Fuller sustained a high character and excellent

reputation throughout the army, as a man and as a surgeon. No medical officer stood higher in the army, or was more respected and esteemed."

This period of his life afforded opportunities for perfecting himself in surgery, the favorite department of his profession; and although he entered the army well qualified to perform the responsible duties of the station, he returned from it with a reputation which secured to him the confidence of the community where he resided, and a large share of the consulting business in all the adjoining towns, and in the neighboring counties.

It will be recollected that during the war, a very fatal epidemic prevailed, not only in the army, but very extensively through the country. Respecting the treatment of this disease, it will also be recollected that there was a diversity of opinion, a portion of the medical profession considering it strictly and uniformly a *typhoid pneumonia*, requiring stimulants, and stimulants only; while another portion of the faculty could see nothing but an *entonic* character in its development, and employed the *lancet* and antiphlogistic remedies for its removal. The results of these extreme modes of practice need not be mentioned. During this epidemic, and while in the army, Dr. Fuller wrote a very valuable essay upon its pathology and treatment, which was published in some of the journals of the day, and subsequently in a work entitled "Medical Sketches," written by James Mann, M.D., one of the surgeons of the army.

In 1823, by the recommendation of the Connecticut Medical Society, the Faculty of Yale College conferred upon Dr. Fuller the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1826 he was elected by the Medical Convention of the State of Connecticut, one of the "committee of examination at the Medical Institution of Yale College." To this duty he always promptly attended, and entered with so much interest and fidelity into the examinations, that with the exception of 1842, when he was a member of the committee to nominate professors in the Medical Institution of Yale College, he was either *ex officio*, or by appointment, a member of the committee of examination until the session of 1846, when the state of his health prevented.

As I have before remarked, Dr. Fuller was not a partizan, nor was he ever practically a politician, although thoroughly acquainted with the political views of the different parties, and the leading doctrines relating to our national interests. Possessing such qualifications, and the entire confidence of the citizens of his native town, he was repeatedly elected to represent them in the Legislature. He was also a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Connecticut.

For many years after retiring from the army to the field of his former labor, he was particularly interested in the investigation of the causes and treatment of the diseases of the mind. On this subject his knowledge and experience were such that insane patients were placed under his care from all the surrounding country, and his success in the treatment of the insane was so satisfactory, and the confidence of the community in him was so great, that he had a *private hospital* almost constantly under his supervision. He was thus prepared to manage a more

public institution ; and after the death of Dr. Eli Todd, the distinguished Superintendent of the "Retreat for the Insane," Dr. Fuller was selected by the Directors of that Institution as his successor. In July, 1834, he entered upon the duties of the station, which place he occupied until he resigned the office in February, 1840 ; and those gentlemen who have been associated with me as "visiting physicians of the Retreat," will agree with me that at no time since the opening of that institution has the medical department been better managed than while under his care. After leaving the Retreat he opened an office in this city, and while his health remained unimpaired, he performed a large amount of professional labor in Hartford, in all the adjoining towns, and even beyond the limits of the State, greatly esteemed by his employers, and highly respected and beloved by his brethren.

In 1834 he was elected Vice President of the Medical Society of Connecticut, which office he held until May, 1837, when he was chosen President of the Society, and re-elected on the two succeeding years. After having filled the office, and impartially discharged its duties, with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the Society, during three successive years, he tendered his resignation, accompanied with a very pertinent and appropriate address, which is contained in the printed proceedings of the Society over which he presided. In his intercourse with his medical brethren he exhibited those excellent qualities, both of his head and his heart, for which he was so highly distinguished—he was influenced by a high regard for integrity, and those rules by which all honorable and upright men are governed in their professional intercourse. On this subject he was an example for those who wish to be both useful and respected. Upon the younger members of this Society I would urge the importance of looking to such men as the subject of this memoir, as examples for habits of investigation, zeal in the discharge of professional duties, scrupulous regard for the reputation both of the profession and its worthy members, and an honest desire to accord to all that degree of merit to which they are entitled—and while he was regardful of the reputation of the meritorious members of the profession, he held in utter detestation that want of magnanimity of character which will induce a professional man to detract from the reputation of a brother for his own personal benefit.

Dr. Fuller was a "self-made man." Unaided by influential friends, or wealth, he was early thrown upon his own resources ; and nature having endowed him with talents of an eminent order, he rose, by his own merits, in early life to a very enviable position. During his pupillage he defrayed a part of the expense of his education by teaching. No adventitious circumstances aided him in the commencement of his useful life. As he was limited in opportunities for gaining an elementary education, so was he in his professional course. Medical schools, with the talented professors, which now adorn almost every part of our country, had no share in qualifying him for the great amount of professional labor which he performed. A mind uncommonly capacious and contemplative, capable of comprehending all those sciences connected with the course



of study which he selected, constantly in the pursuit of that important object, enabled him to overcome all obstacles. He never boasted of his success in business, or of his extensive practice, nor did he ever sound his own fame, or make any pretension to extraordinary qualifications; but by the application of the powers of his strong mind, and a careful pathological investigation of medical science, he early established a professional character which many, under the most favorable circumstances, have failed to secure.

In him were combined *all* those faculties which are necessary to constitute a practical man, but a memory uncommonly retentive was one of the most prominent. His mind was a vast and well-regulated storehouse, in which was arranged material, from study and observation, which peculiarly qualified him for every emergency. This not only enhanced his professional skill, but rendered him, on all occasions, remarkably interesting and attractive as a companion and friend. He never adopted any but the most honorable means for securing business; and I am inclined to believe that pecuniary considerations did not actuate him in the pursuit of his profession, as he was regardless of this motive to a fault. Inexcusable neglect in this matter during a part of his life was to some extent the cause of embarrassment; and if, while laboriously engaged in the discharge of his professional duties, he had been careful to require those for whom his valuable services were rendered, to pay him more liberally, and more promptly, he would, perhaps, have been more just to himself, to his employers, and to the younger members of the profession who are compelled to conform in some measure to the customs of their predecessors. He attended with great fidelity upon those who were unable to make any remuneration; and I have heard him express in strong terms the pleasure it afforded him to attend upon such, as he could do it without any suspicion of laboring for pecuniary compensation.

In his powers of discrimination, in diagnosis and pathology, he excelled. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, who knew him well, says, "He seemed to me, whether in virtue of his long experience, or of some native insight, I do not know, to excel, in a remarkable degree, in reading the symptoms of disease; and I should say, that the secret of his success lay in the decisiveness and certainty of his pathology." Dr. Fuller examined cases with great care, and expressed his views of their nature with equal frankness; and I think the members of this Society, and the large number of physicians who have been frequently in consultation with him, will agree with me in the opinion that he did not allow any theoretical views to interfere with facts and plain indications in the treatment of disease. He adapted his treatment to the peculiarities of the case, whatever they might be, without regard to the dogmas of schools or individuals.

The opinion, sometimes expressed by those not possessing the most favorable opportunities for judging, that he was ultra in his views respecting antiphlogistic practice, appears to me not well founded. Although he employed the *lancet*, and other *antiphlogistic* agents, in cases demand-

ing their use, his practice was marked in this, as in every other respect, by his peculiar discrimination. An intimate professional acquaintance with him for the last twenty-five years has afforded me ample opportunity for forming an opinion on this subject. I have, in numerous instances, been with him at the bed-side of those who were affected with various diseases, and with different forms and in different stages of the same disease, and I am happy to bear testimony to the fact that in all his investigations, his sole object was, to analyze the case with such precision as to enable him to adapt his treatment to the real condition of the patient; and without passing an undeserved encomium upon his judgment, I should add that on this point he was peculiarly successful.

He was untiring in his efforts to derive instruction from the labors of others, and it is greatly to be regretted that his habits were such that he always preferred storing in his own capacious mind the experience of others, to the very commendable course of recording the practical observations derived from an extensive and successful business. While his associates have had ample opportunities for deriving benefit from his experience, others will lose much which might have been made a matter of record. His library was large and well selected; he read, with careful attention, the principal publications of the day, both professional and miscellaneous, and instructed a large number of young men in the principles of medicine and surgery.

His personal appearance was commanding, yet he studied less to please by his address, than to be useful to his patients; and by those who appreciated his talents and skill, his visits were always anticipated with pleasure, and his society enjoyed with profit.

In delineating the character of our venerated and lamented friend, we would "nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice." While we honor his memory and reverence his virtues, truth demands the acknowledgment that he was "subject to like passions" with others. Yet while we admit that "to err is human," we do not allow that he possessed a weak trait which would permit him to perform a dishonorable act—he possessed a nobleness of character incompatible with anything savoring of meanness.

Dr. F. commenced life at a period when the members of our profession were daily tempted by the mistaken hospitalities of their employers, yet he avoided that broad and deep current which has carried away many from the sacred desk, the bar, and the medical profession. He not only escaped this evil, but was an ardent friend of the cause of temperance, and an advocate of its principles.

A mind so well furnished as was that of our friend, a mind ever grasping after truth on every subject it investigated, and which carefully examined all those sciences which are directly or even collaterally connected with his profession, cannot be supposed to have superficially examined the most important of all subjects, that with which our future existence and happiness are so intimately connected. With the *historical* part of the Bible he was better acquainted than many of the professed teachers of its truths; and with the *doctrinal* parts of that sacred volume he had

made himself so familiar, that he was well qualified, both to edify and instruct those who had long been familiar with the great truths of the Christian religion, the principles of which evidently governed him in the discharge of his moral and social duties. For reasons which I am not now able to present, he neglected the important duty of making a public profession of his faith in the christian religion till September, 1842, when he became a member of the North Congregational Church in Hartford, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Bushnell. Dr. Fuller was a firm believer in a superintending Providence; and in proof, both of his belief, and the exercise of a special Providential care, he related the following incident. While stationed in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, during the last war with Great Britain, he was sitting in the temporary hospital which was provided for his patients, when one of the officers came to invite him to his tent. Notwithstanding he possessed social feelings in an eminent degree, and was remarkably fond of embracing every opportunity for conversation, he felt a reluctance on this occasion which compelled him to decline. The invitation was repeated, with the inquiry whether any business prevented, and he reluctantly consented to accompany him. While seated with his friend, and no more exposed than in any other situation on the field, Dr. F. was so strongly impressed with a sense of impending danger that he invited the officer to a walk among the barracks. After leaving the tent, and when within a few rods of it, the table by which they had been sitting was struck by a shell from the enemy's quarters, and, with everything around it, was torn to fragments.

Dr. Fuller was deeply afflicted by repeated deaths in his own family. Of nine children, only one survives him. Several died in early childhood, and one or more during his absence while connected with the army. In 1825 his eldest son, then a member of Yale College, died of tubercular consumption, which disease also terminated, successively, the lives of his wife, two sons who were highly respectable physicians, and his only daughter, the wife of Dr. Geo. B. Hawley, of Hartford.

The disease which closed the life of Dr. Fuller, and from which he had suffered repeated attacks, for many years, was internal rheumatism from metastasis. He died on the 22d of October, 1847, the day following the death of his daughter. In the closing hours of life, when I last saw him, he was not in a state of mind to manifest anything in relation to the change which immediately awaited him; but in the course of his last sickness, which continued about two weeks, he confidently expressed the hope of meeting his departed christian friends "in a world of happiness."

---

#### DR. BEDFORD'S LECTURE.

*To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

SIR,—I have this moment read in the number of your Journal, bearing date 23d of February, the following editorial remarks, together with an

extract from a communication of an anonymous "New York correspondent."

"*Introductory Lecture in New York.*—A New York correspondent calls our attention to the alleged reprehensible character of a portion of an introductory lecture delivered in November last, by a medical professor in that city. The parts considered objectionable are those in which the Professor describes the mode in which he has induced abortion. The chief ground of his complaint, however, is not so much the character of the lecture itself, as the fact that its insertion has been procured (he intimates by the lecturer himself) in the columns of the New York Herald, where it appeared on the 13th inst. In connection with this fact, he mentions that some months since the lecturer voluntarily explained, in open court, in the case of the notorious Restell, 'how abortion was to be produced.' We insert the latter part of our correspondent's communication, with the remark, that we make no charge ourselves against any one in this matter, as we are otherwise ignorant of the circumstances, but we feel, in common, we trust, with the great body of the profession, that a practitioner cannot be too cautious in disseminating among the mass of the people any information which may operate as a temptation to immorality and vice. He says:—

"The lecturer, after stating that, 'he has been repeatedly consulted, &c. &c.,' goes on to say, 'my opinion in this case was, that the vomiting was sympathetic and produced by irritation of the womb. I therefore suggested the propriety of endeavoring to induce contraction of that organ, in order that its contents might be expelled. This view was concurred in by Dr. W——. Accordingly, *without a moment's delay*, I introduced a female catheter into the womb and ruptured the membranes; and in a short time the uterus contracted, and a mass of hydatids was thrown off. Immediately, as if by enchantment, the vomiting ceased. The patient, after a tedious convalescence from her extreme debility, recovered, and is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.' This lecture was delivered by a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and a professor in a Medical School, and it is published, three months and a half after delivery, in the columns of the New York Herald. Is the Professor desirous of obtaining the business of Madame Restell? What action will the Academy and the Grand Jury take in the premises?"

I am the professor alluded to, and I am the author of the lecture commented upon by your anonymous correspondent. If it can be shown that I have been guilty of either of the charges so specifically made, then I am willing to acknowledge that I am no longer entitled to the sympathies of the profession, nor should I occupy the position of Professor in the New York University. These are grave charges, and should not be made without the sanction of a responsible name. Proceeding, as they do, from an anonymous source, I would treat them, as I invariably do all similar productions, with profound contempt, were it not that you, by insertion and comment, had partially endorsed the views of your correspondent. That you should have published an extract from an anony-

mous letter, impugning the honor and standing of a member of the medical profession, surprises me not a little. And my surprise is in no way diminished by the fact that, at the time of the publication of the article alluded to, you were in possession of my lecture, and by a simple reference to it could have ascertained how far your correspondent was justified in his charges. Again, under the head "To Correspondents," in the same Journal of Feb. 23d, you remark, "J. Prideaux, M.D., of Vermont, is a signature too indefinite for the criticisms on the medical schools of Philadelphia, and we must therefore decline inserting them."\* It would, therefore, seem, that private character may be assailed, and the gravest charges preferred, without the endorsement of a name—but public institutions are not to be commented upon in your Journal, even when comments are made under a responsible signature.

Your "New York correspondent" charges me, 1st, with having caused to be published in the New York Herald the lecture to which he has taken exceptions. This I broadly and emphatically deny. 2d, he charges me with "having voluntarily explained, in open court, in the case of the notorious Restell, how abortion was to be produced." I was a witness on that trial, and what I said on the occasion, in answer to queries pressed upon me by the counsel on both sides, I do not now distinctly recollect; but that I uttered anything, which either compromised my own character, or the dignity of the profession, I again peremptorily deny. 3d, he charges me with having produced an abortion, and proceeds to the proof, precisely as was to be expected in an anonymous writer, by making a garbled extract from my lecture.

As an act of common justice, I demand from you the publication in your Journal of this communication, together with the case entire, found on page 17 of my introductory lecture delivered in the University of New York, on the 29th of Oct., 1847. This case is the text for the comments of your "New York correspondent," and also of your own. With the simple presentment of the case, I shall submit the matter to the profession, not, however, without branding your correspondent with wanton and deliberate falsehood.

Your ob't ser't,

New York, Feb. 25th, 1848.

G. S. BEDFORD, M.D.

Prof. of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and  
Children in the University of New York.

"The following case will illustrate forcibly the absolute necessity of constantly bearing in mind the influence exerted by the womb in certain forms of disease. During the month of February last, I was requested to visit a lady in consultation with Dr. Whiting of this city. Several medical gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Willard Parker, had, previous to my visit, seen the patient. When I saw her, in company with Dr. Whiting, she was apparently near dissolution. Her prostration was extreme; her countenance almost hippocratic; in a word, her friends had

[\* The above name was considered to be fictitious, as no such individual was known to us.—Ed.]

abandoned all hope of recovery. The particulars of the case were these: She was the mother of one child, 17 months old. About a month previous to my seeing her, she had occasionally been troubled with nausea and vomiting, and for the week previous to my visit she had vomited incessantly. She could retain nothing on her stomach: the vomiting resisted every remedy that had been administered. It was under these circumstances that I was called to her. The medical gentlemen who had preceded me in attendance, ordered cups, leeches and blisters over the region of the stomach, with various internal remedies, but all without the slightest appreciable effect. The vomiting was still unchecked, and her death hourly expected. On examining critically her case, I arrived at the conclusion that the vomiting was merely a symptom of trouble elsewhere, and that no remedy which could be addressed to the stomach would be of the least avail in rescuing her from the imminent peril in which she was placed. In putting my hand on the abdomen, I found the uterus enlarged, and occupying the hypogastric region. The alarming situation of the patient would not justify delay; if her life were to be saved, everything admonished us that it was to be done only by instantaneous measures. My opinion of the case was, that the vomiting was sympathetic, produced by irritation of the womb. I therefore suggested the propriety of endeavoring to induce contraction of this organ, in order that its contents might be expelled. This view was concurred in by Dr. Whiting. Accordingly, without a moment's delay, desperate and almost hopeless as the case was, I introduced a female catheter into the womb, and ruptured the membranes; in a short time the uterus contracted, and a mass of hydatids was thrown off. Immediately, as if by enchantment, the vomiting ceased. The patient, after a tedious convalescence from her extreme debility, recovered, and is now in the enjoyment of robust health.

"Let this case, gentlemen, impress on your minds the importance of tracing effects to causes; and remember this cardinal truth—that the practitioner who prescribes for mere symptoms can never hope successfully to treat disease."

---

#### ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.\*

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

THIS is a very handsome volume. True science has a claim to good art. It asks to be brought forward in fair form, for it would attract men to its interests, which are ever for good. Its claims in this case have been generously allowed. Said a friend the other day, who was looking over a number of the London Athenæum, "How much is this age doing for science. Here is a page or more of literary notices, and almost

---

\* A Descriptive Catalogue of the Anatomical Museum of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. By J. B. S. Jackson, M.D. Curator of the Museum, Prof. of Pathological Anatomy in Harvard University, &c. &c. Pp. 352. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co. 1847.

all the books are upon science. It is an age of science." This was said by a scholar, whose time is devoted to literary labor. Still he saw and felt how important is science, properly so called, and was rejoiced that some of the best minds of the time were devoted to its study and progress.

The book before us is a contribution of great value to professional science. It is the history of a Society formed here about twenty years ago, for medical improvement, and it shows how useful has been the social education, so to speak, of its members. We were acquainted with this association in its earliest days, in its infancy, and childhood; and we have not abated a jot of our interest in it even to this day of almost its legal maturity. Our first meetings were not as frequent as they came afterwards to be. We met in each other's studies, and talked freely of what we had seen, and read, communicating our own thoughts, and the thinking of others. The number was small, then, of the associates. They might have been half a dozen, or so, only. Of those who were at its first meeting, two are dead. Of one of these, J. Greely Stevenson, our memory is so fresh, his presence, his form, his mind, his heart, are now so near, that it seems as if we saw him but yesterday—met with him but last evening in the Society's sitting. He was a noble, a true man, a friend faithful and just to us. How deeply would he have sympathized with the present, existing success and usefulness of the Society. How faithfully, how cheerfully would he have done his part in that success and that good.

From meeting, and relating cases, facts in daily professional life, and which were carefully reported, the members began to bring specimens of morbid anatomy to the meetings for illustration, and for the direct benefit which pathology would be sure to derive from their examination. Of these due record was made. They were next preserved, and together with the histories of the cases which furnished them, became the foundations of our present most valuable collections in morbid anatomy, and which are the rich possession of the Society. What gives to this cabinet its true value, is this. Every specimen worthy of preservation has an important, essential portion of its value in the accompanying history of the disease. The classification is its first excellence—then the strictness of its nomenclature. The thing in its place, and its careful expression, or designation—next its history, in all necessary detail—lastly, its voucher, leave nothing to complete its story, and to connect it with all related truth, and so to make it the property of the scientific world. How worthless are collections in any department of science, which want this collateral knowledge, and which can alone enable us to understand at once the individual in itself, and its connection with all other associated things. How sad was the news to the whole scientific world, that the descriptive and philosophical manuscript catalogues of Mr. Hunter had been, large masses of them, burned up; that another person, to whom they had been confided, might, by appropriating them to himself, have the honor of their questionless authorship. Grateful must the Society be, that its labors, imperfect as they



may be, are now in sure preservation, and are doing what they can in aid of good knowledge. Is not the kindred faith equally grateful, that what has been done is promise and sure prophecy of still further progress in the same good work?

The author of the Catalogue is, in an important sense, the author of the cabinet itself. He has contributed between sixty and seventy of the nine hundred and fifty-four articles which the volume contains. This is but the smallest item of the author's labor. Every specimen, as it comes to the cabinet, is received by him. It is prepared by him with great labor and much time, for its place in the cabinet. Next its history, in all necessary detail, is put down. Then, if desirable, a drawing or a cast is made. Lastly, it is preserved. Thus everything which can make the specimen valuable, and secure its preservation, is done by the author. He enjoys large facilities in his labors. He cheerfully makes *post-mortuary* examinations for others, and thus is enabled to learn all that is most important in individual cases, and which may be necessary to their fullest apprehension. His interest in these valuable labors for acquiring, and communicating accurate knowledge, sometimes carries him miles from home, making great demands on his time. The work is cheerfully done, for the good learning in which it may result. Thus we see how correct is the remark that the author of the Catalogue is the author of the cabinet it describes. We would express the pleasure it gave us to receive this volume. It is the permanent record of a vast amount of unpaid-for effort, in the results of which a whole profession has the deepest interest. We said *unpaid*. But how rich is that compensation which is not measured by money; the increasing interest of which will be in the sure memory, the large gratitude of the times long to come.

Do not charge us with divulging family secrets in this rapid sketch of some of the zeal and good knowledge under the power of which this useful and noble cabinet has so largely grown. If the possession of such scientific treasures is a great advantage to those who have them, is it not of some use to those who have them not, to know how they have been, and how they may be obtained? The demand for such existing, how sure will be the advent of that spirit, and of that purpose, and of that work, too, which will surely and amply supply it. We scarcely know of any number of physicians, dwelling in the same place, however small, in which it is not possible to enter into the same labors, with our Society, or where a true interest will not produce like results.

But why make these collections? Why study morbid anatomy? Because they show what, and where, has been the organic lesion which has been attended with certain symptoms, certain rational, and physical signs, and which may exist in living cases having the like. Morbid anatomy explains phenomena after a manner so certain in many most important cases, that we gather from its teachings means of diagnosis, indications for treatment, and means of the surest prognosis. He can hardly be said to have begun the study, certainly not the wise treatment of disease, who has not studied it in its living features, and read its story after death. And yet otherwise enlightened men have shrunk from its

study as an inconvenience, or as an impertinence, and the public has often given its largest patronage to those who deny to it any useful agency in the diagnosis, or the treatment of disease. How important is it for the profession to study this anatomy? How necessary for its surest growth that it collect from it its treasures, as the means of the best good? How grateful should we be to him who gives to it his time, his life, and then comes forward with the rich gift in his hand, which such a work as this under notice is, and offers to his whole profession this product, and this proof, of his great labors? W. C.

---

MR. GREGORY'S LECTURES ON MIDWIFERY.

*To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

SIR,—As you have honored me with two notices in your pages, you will, of course, permit a few words in reply.

Your criticism, in the *Journal* of Sept. 29, on my lectures to gentlemen respecting the evils of the modern practice of midwifery, is of too trifling a cast to require much notice. The charge, however, of indelicacy and impropriety in my communications to the audience, is not a matter of indifference to me; and as I have some regard for the good opinion of your intelligent readers, a little evidence will here be presented on the other side. The *Boston Traveller* (as good authority as any in the city on points of propriety and morality), in speaking of those lectures, says, "We took occasion to listen to Mr. Gregory, and came to the conclusion that it was a subject of importance, and the audience, which was evidently composed of thinking, candid men, manifested a high degree of interest." Now, it is improbable that thinking, candid men would manifest a high degree of interest in such "abominable" things as you speak of. Your different views may in a measure be accounted for by the different feelings and motives with which you listened to a "part of one of the discourses." There were clergymen present, and one of them afterwards remarked that if an invitation had been given, he should have spoken in favor of the views advocated. The lectures have been given in other places, but no one has taken your advice to frown upon the attempt.

One of your brother *Journals* kindly inquired after my prosperity, and whether, in accordance with your suggestion, I am tarrying at Jericho. In reply, he is informed that the best of success attends my humble endeavors; ninety-nine out of a hundred of the community, say, "go a-head, enlighten the public, let us have educated midwives." I have been too much occupied to tarry at that famous old town, and the room there is much more needed for the legions of young, downy-chinned doctors, previous to their being admitted to the delicate and responsible duties of the lying-in room.

In the *Journal* of February 9th, without any obvious reason, you take occasion to present me again to your readers, intimately associated with a certain woman, whose moral and other qualities you intimate are somewhat

below par, and whose conduct makes the cause contemptible in all well-bred society. This under-handed thrust at myself, makes it necessary to say a word respecting this anonymous personage, my associate. At the time of the lectures here last fall, she, being in the city, on a visit to her friends, consented to address the ladies; and did so very satisfactorily. The people of Newburyport seeing the notices in the public prints, a gentleman came and engaged me to go there and lecture, on condition that the lady should go and address the women. From Boston to Newburyport and back, is the beginning and end of my itinerations with the said individual, though you state that we "have both been lecturing here and there and everywhere." Since that time she has "heroically" remained at her quiet home beyond the Connecticut, where she is esteemed as a person of worth, and good qualities, being an exemplary member of a religious denomination. Her husband, too, like yourself, has enjoyed the honor of a seat in the Legislature of the State.

The fact of her having written a letter, "beseeching" two wealthy and benevolent gentlemen to found a school to qualify females to wait upon their own sex, in the most trying and delicate circumstances of their lives, is in itself no mark of a want of propriety and decorum. Respecting the tone and style of the petition, you are better informed than myself. The application would at least seem premature; as neither the public nor the gentlemen alluded to were sufficiently informed upon the subject to appreciate its importance. Wealthy gentlemen have given money to establish literary, scientific and agricultural institutions; and the means, either private or public, will not be wanting to accomplish an object which so much concerns the physical and moral well-being of the community, an object to which the government of other countries have given special attention. With due regard, yours, &c.

*Boston, February 28, 1848.*

S. GREGORY.

[NOTE.—Were Mr. Gregory a physician, his revolutionary efforts would come with a much better grace. It is useless to attempt throwing dust into the eyes of the public, by declaring that he is pursuing his anti-midwifery crusade from a mere sense of duty. Give to many of these wind-mill reformers the money, which they hope to realize by their philanthropic yearnings, and the cause they advocate, which is represented to be of such vast consequence to the happiness of unborn millions, might go to Texas, for all them. The Shakers have far out-generalled Mr. Gregory, by utterly interdicting matrimony, in which all this good man's misgivings have an origin. As to the woman referred to in the communication, it must be gratifying to her family that a returning sense of home obligations induces her to stick to her appropriate sphere, in which she will shine far more gloriously, than when tramping over the country in a jackall capacity, to stir up the elements of vulgar curiosity. In short, we consider our correspondent to be engaged in a low piece of business, of which he will be heartily ashamed in after life. This is not said in anger, or for the reason that we are opposed to the march of improvement, but because we believe that his efforts are calcu-

lated to do more harm than good, and also because we wish him a higher and better destiny than he is trying to achieve for himself.—ED.]

---

## THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

---

BOSTON, MARCH 8, 1848.

---

*Dr. Bedford's Reply.*—An article appears in the Journal to-day from Prof. Bedford, of New York, in explanation of certain matters alluded to by a correspondent two weeks ago. As was then expressly stated, no charges were made by us against Prof. B. So far as there was any appearance of impropriety in the extract quoted from his lecture, the context, as now given, renders it entirely satisfactory to us, as we trust it will do to the correspondent referred to. We are also willing to accept the Professor's denial of any agency in causing his lecture to be published in a newspaper—certainly not a very suitable place for a lecture of this description—and his denial of the truth of the other impropriety alluded to. As to any criminality on our part in giving place to the strictures of a member of the profession in New York, we will only say that it has always been our aim that this Journal should be independent—that liberty should be given, as far as practicable, for every responsible physician to express, in proper terms, his own individual opinions on medical subjects, and also on the qualifications, science and standing of public medical teachers; and we see no reason to deviate from this course. We are not aware of having had prejudices to gratify; certainly we have none in this particular case. Communications have often come to us from New York, as well as other places, in regard to professors or institutions, which were never allowed insertion, either because they were anonymous, or savored of prejudice and vindictiveness. The personal respectability, happiness and influence of each member of the profession, are sources of gratification to us, and it is our endeavor to have nothing that will derogate from either, if it proceeds from malice or envy, appear in the pages of the Journal. Nothing of this nature was suspected in the case in question. Dr. Bedford may rest assured, therefore, that he is entirely mistaken if he supposes for a moment that in our hands he has fallen among enemies.

---

*Second Advent of Thomsonism.*—That nothing may be wanting, in the metropolis of New England, to meet all the whims and caprices of all classes of society, the whole Botanic-Medical College of Ohio (supposed to be Thomsonian)—that is, its faculty, which embraces the lion of the party, the chancellor of the University himself—have been transferred to Bromfield street, Boston, within a stone's throw of the Medical Journal office. Five lectures are to be given daily. What is to become of that monster of a Cayenne College at Worcester, Mass., which was to swallow up all the venerated institutions of medicine in Massachusetts? It is evident that the two will soon be at loggerheads, since the Worcester gentlemen, who predicted the infliction of a Thomsonian governor over the Commonwealth, in

1849, in case a charter was refused them, will logically demonstrate that these Buck-eye botanics are trenching on their own hallowed ground. For ourselves, not the least fear is entertained of the efforts of these loud-talking strangers. It was benevolent in them to commence operations in Boston, the focus of Thomsonian ignoramuses. If it is possible to enlighten the latter, the attempt should be made, as they actually disgrace their calling. It is generally supposed that all who practise, as these New England one-idea lobelia people do, are equally stupid; and if measures are in progress for letting light in upon their No. 6 minds, all well wishers to humanity will hail the intelligence with delight. After hearing some of the lecturers from Ohio, a further notice may be given of their character and tendency.

---

*Surgical Co-apter and Splints.*—A medical student, Mr. Oliver D. Wilson, of West Boylston, Mass., has invented and secured a patent for reducing dislocations, which he calls the Co-apter, accompanied by a variety of curiously constructed splints, made of iron. He has certainly hit upon something that merits attention. He appears to have been led to the invention in consequence of the high cost of other kinds of surgical adjusters. The new instrument seems to accomplish the same result that is attained by other approved ones, and by a simplicity of mechanism that leads one to wonder that the principle on which it and others operate, was not discovered long ago. Without attempting a description, which we could not easily give, it may be proper to observe that the inventor proposes to publish an account of the peculiar properties of each article, accompanied by drawings, when the subject may again be called up by ourselves.

---

*Massachusetts General Hospital Report.*—This report is unusually minute, in some respects, and will be memorable in the series of annual accounts of that beautiful establishment, from the circumstance that it bears a history of the ether war. Although drawn up with an air of candor and fairness, there are no more indications of peace between the rival candidates for fame, than there is between this Government and Mexico. Another donation of \$100,000 has nearly found its way into the treasury of this institution. At this rate, it will ultimately become immensely rich. The whole cost of the hospital in Boston, including grounds, is the magnificent sum of \$249,572 38; and that of the M'Lean Asylum, at Somerville, which is an appendage, for the insane, \$246,850 98. We are confident that in point of convenience, neatness and elegance, this magnificent charity is not surpassed in the world. New improvements, costing \$103,276, besides \$20,000, called for, but not paid, making \$123,276, have changed the whole aspect of the exterior and interior. Five hundred medical students should be daily learning the details of their profession there. Mr. Girdler, the steward, is spoken of by all who have had intercourse with him, as a treasure to any institution, which money could not purchase.

Dr. Bell's report is brief, as usual, but contains the truth in a nutshell. He has acquired the art of condensing—and for his anti-wordy tact, has our unfeigned thanks.

---

*Dr. Mütter's Introductory Lecture.*—It was our intention to have kept pace with the Introductory Lectures given in the six and twenty medical

schools of the United States, the present season, by noticing them as received; but they increase too fast, even to be read thoroughly, and it is quite possible that many of them may be passed unnoticed which are deserving of marked consideration. Our collection of these discourses would make a row of volumes, were they orderly bound—having been laying them aside for years, with an expectation of some time giving them a higher destiny. This has been a prolific season for published introductions. These may be regarded as the exponents of the doctrines taught in the high places from whence they emanate, and, further, they go out into the literary world as specimens of the scientific and literary calibre of those who deliver them. It is due to the reputation of all the gentlemen who have permitted their introductions to go to press, through the solicitation of classes, to say that we have not seen one that is not a creditable performance.

Dr. Mutter, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, is one of those stirring, useful men, who are calculated to command attention. To peculiar mental activity, he unites a kindness of manner that makes him a favorite with all who are brought within his sphere. His heartiness and cordiality would assist in building up any institution, even with otherwise pretty poor materials; but when united to real sterling merit, as a teacher of surgery, or indeed any other branch of professional knowledge in which he might be placed, he will not only be popular, but also very much beloved. How many professors might exert an influence as great as a conqueror could desire, by simply being gracious, without at all losing their personal dignity. Cold and formal looks, with a colder heart within, and reserved expressions, will operate against the influence of the best endowed and best conducted school in Christendom—and keep it down to an unmerited low level, to the dying day of such managers.

From this digression, we proceed to Dr. Mutter's introductory. He very properly says to the class, Who are you—and why have you come here? And from this point he takes his departure, and commences the business of the evening, by sketching a chart of professional character—its qualifications and labors. All this is clothed in elegant language, with just enough of classical refinement, to show that scholarship is to the mind, what the art of sculpture is to marble. Habits of industry, steadiness of purpose, good manners, good temper and strict morality, are separate subjects of discussion by the lecturer, and are ably presented. It is enough to add, that we like the theme and the manner of presenting it, and fully believe every one else will, who may be fortunate enough to procure a copy.

---

*Females and their Diseases.*—A small pamphlet, by John W. Hood, M.D., of Philadelphia, purporting to be a review of females and their diseases, with an essay on the displacement of the uterus, is upon the table. Although well written, and proper enough as a piece of descriptive anatomy, the gist of the thing is not precisely apprehended. Is it the object of the writer to sell certain instruments, invented by him, or is some principle at stake, of moment to the professional world? If any one who has fathomed the subject, should feel it worth while to clear up the clouds in the matter, the pages of the Journal are at his service.

**Western Reserve College.**—At Cleveland, Ohio, the medical department of the Western Reserve College is located, and appears, from a recent official document, to be thrifty, and increasing in influence. Our friend and former colleague, Prof. Delamater, the senior member of the Faculty, is a man of varied powers, who has done good service in elevating the medical character of our country. Those associated with him, have been well tried in the harness, and are known extensively for their fitness for the stations they occupy, and for their eminent talents and suavity of deportment.

**Veterinary Medicine in Massachusetts.**—Humanity requires that a school of veterinary medicine should be established in New England. Horses and kine are murdered by the vulgarians who are usually permitted to prescribe for them. The following evidence of the ignorance of a reputed cow-doctor, is taken from the Boston Atlas of Monday, February 28th. A case came up before the Court of Common Pleas, Maynard vs. Litchfield, being an action brought to recover damages for the loss of a valuable cow, in the course of which a witness testified thus—*verbatim et literatim*.

"I am 60 years old and live in Scituate—I am a cow-doctor—I have followed the business these forty years—I doctor sheep, hogs and horned critters—I never read no books on critters. I took to the business natral. I doctor in Scituate, Hanover, Hanson, and all about. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Litchfield came to me about this case—I told 'em to give her a pint and a half of castor ile, and if they had none of that to give her a pint of lamp ile, or a pound of hog's lard. I went down to see her the Friday afore she died—I gave her a dose of thorough-stalk tea, strong—and injections. I went down to see her agin on Saturday, and give her another dose and injections—I thought if I could start her idees up a little and jog natur she would get along—She revived up and I left her—I went down agin on Sunday morning about half past 10 o'clock, and found her dead as a herrin—I was mightily struck up—we skinned her, and snaked her out on the snow—I then split her open and examined her—She had what I called the overflow of the gall and stoppage, and a calf in her which I should say would weigh ninety or hundred weight—There was as much as five buckets of water in her calf-bag, and none in her bladder. I opened her paunch, and found I should say a bushel basket full of fox-grass hay, and nothing else. I found a peck more in her manifold, all matted together and dried on—I believe that eating that fox-grass hay gave her the stoppage, and no ile or medicine could start it. My neighbors use this fox-grass hay. It will do for young critters that browse, but I don't believe there was ever tallar enough made by using it to grease a musquito's bill—I never see any critter eat it growing, but have often seen grasshoppers running away from it for their life. I had some spirits with me when I examined the cow, but as she did not need it I took a dose myself."

**Officers of the New York State Medical Society.**—At the last annual meeting of the State Medical Society, held at Albany on the 1st and 2d ult., Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, of New York city, was elected President; Dr. Alex. H. Thompson, Vice President; Dr. P. Van Buren, Secretary;



Dr. P. Van Olinda, Treasurer. Censors of the Southern District, Drs. E. G. Ludlow, J. C. Cheesman, Jas. R. Manley. Dr. C. R. Gilman is one of the Committee of Correspondence. The following were chosen delegates to the National Medical Association:—Drs. Dyer Loomis, Augustus Willard, John McCall, P. H. Hard. S. Sprague, Robt. G. Frary, Brinsmade, Darius Clark, Naudain, Delafield, Gordon Buck, Beadle, Purple, Maltby Strong, Alex. Thomson, H. Burnell, Geo. W. Bradford, Enos Barnes. We learn that the meeting was well attended and spirited. We shall give a fuller account of the proceedings when they are officially published.—*Buffalo Medical Journal*.

*Philadelphia Medical Society*.—The delegates of the Philadelphia Medical Society to the National Medical Association, and to the State Convention, elected February 5th, 1848, are as follows—To the National Medical Association, Drs. B. H. Coates, C. Morris, Bell, Bridges, Ashmead, Reese, Emerson, Warrington, I. Parrish, and West. To the State Convention, Drs. Emerson, Bell, B. H. Coates, Norris, H. H. Smith, Rutter, Shallcross, Bond, R. Paul, and I. Parrish.—*Med. Examiner*.

*Remarkable Case of Blindness*.—At the Eye Infirmary in N. York, as we learn from the *Annalist*, a case was lately presented of a man who, at the storming of Chapultepec, having been wet for two days and nights, received a ball near the zygoma, which traversed the orbit of one eye, passed through the ethmoid bone, and came out at the inner angle of the other eye. The man did not lose his consciousness; he was led to the rear, and the wound remained undressed for 36 hours. He never had felt any pain, and recovered rapidly without the superintention of a single bad symptom. The balls of both eyes were destroyed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. Tripp's article on the "External Use of Chloroform," is on file for publication.

ERRATUM.—In Dr. H. J. Bigelow's article upon Ether and Chloroform, in the last number of this Journal, page 102, line 10, "Its chief indication is muscular contraction," should be *muscular relaxation*.

MARRIED.—In Quincy, Mass., Wm. B. Bugbee, M.D., to Miss R. R. Horton.—Dr. Josiah Ball, of Weymouth, Mass., to Miss S. M. Taylor.

DIED.—In Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 2, Dr. J. A. Allen, aged 60. Dr. A. has long been at the head of the profession in the part of Vermont in which he resided, and is well known to the readers of this Journal as a valuable contributor. A memoir of his life may be expected in the Journal hereafter.—At New Hartford, Conn. Myron R. Hubbard, M.D., 30.—At Memphis, Tenn., Dr. A. H. Ashe, U. S. A., on his way home from Mexico.—In Framingham, Mass., Dr. John B. Kittredge, 75.—In Macon, Ga., Dr. Myron Bartlett, a native of Bath, N. H. He learnt the printing business in the Boston Patriot office.—At Parish Rapids, Louisiana, Dr. McPhely, stabbed through the heart in a rencontre.—In Philadelphia, Dr. J. Randolph, an eminent surgeon of that city, and son-in-law of Dr. Physick.—At Matamoras, by being shot in a billiard room, Dr. John C. Glenn.

*Report of Deaths in Boston*—for the week ending March 4th, 52.—Males, 29—females, 23.—Stillborn, 6. Of consumption, 10—typhus fever, 5—lung fever, 5—scarlet fever, 2—pleurisy, 2—dropsy, 2—dropsy on the brain, 1—disease of the heart, 1—disease of the brain, 2—old age, 2—sudden, 1—apoplexy, 1—tumor, 1—infantile, 6—teething, 2—ulcers, 1—convulsions, 2—marasmus, 1—burns, 1—diarrhoea, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 1—strangulation, 1—croup, 1.

Under 5 years, 22—between 5 and 20 years, 6—between 20 and 40 years, 10—between 40 and 60 years, 5—over 60 years, 9.

**Medical Miscellany.**—Dr. Dwinelle, of Cazenovia, N.Y., extracted thirty teeth in succession, from the jaws of a person, at one sitting, recently, who was under the chloroform influence. The lady could not have had many left.—A medical plant of rare virtue, indigenous to California, by the name of "Conchalagua," is now attracting the attention of physicians. It is admitted to possess all the virtues ascribed to the *sarsaparilla*, in a higher degree, united with other beneficial qualities.—A student of medicine from Boston, while attending lectures in London, observed that the "king's evil" had been but little known in the United States since the revolution!—Dr. Childs refused to yield the office of Health Officer, in New York, to Dr. Whiting, who has received the appointment from the Governor and Senate—Dr. C. holding under the Board of Health.—By an act of legislation, the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, is now the "Starling Medical College," in compliment to Lynde Starling, Esq., of that place, who gave to it \$30,000.—The attempt to establish a new Medical College at Louisville, has failed for the present, the legislature of Kentucky having refused to grant a charter.—Thomsonism is not very flourishing at Memphis. The Thomsonian school, we learn, has but about sixty pupils. The regular school of that place has a much larger class. Dr. Powell expects to establish a new Medical School in Memphis, under the University charter which he has obtained from the Tennessee Legislature.—The Brunswick (Maine) Advertiser states, that among the medical students at the present session of the Medical School, are several colored gentlemen, and remarks that they will find that respectable people in Brunswick respect the respectable, of whatever nation or complexion they may be.—Vinné (de Nevus), a quack dentist, accused of having abused the persons of two young women whom he had first rendered insensible by the inhalation of ether, was found guilty by the Cour d'Assizes de la Seine, and condemned to the hulks for six years.—Dr. Bruno Taron, a physician of Marseilles, states in the Gazette des Hôpitaux, that, having been seized with the symptoms of cholera, during the second epidemic at Marseilles, he was completely relieved by the inhalation of ether.—The French Government has sent physicians to reside at Smyrna, Beyrout, Alexandria, Cairo, and Damascus; they are to correspond directly with the Minister of Commerce, and are to overlook the sanitary state of the Levant, to study the plague, and to inquire into the causes of its origin. The physician at Alexandria, M. Prus, receives £500 per annum; and the one at each of the other posts, £420.

#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Spring Course of Lectures will commence on Tuesday, March 13th, 1848, and continue about three months. The Course will consist of the following Lectures:—

*On Diseases of the Skin.*—By H. D. BULKLEY, M.D.

*On Uterine Hemorrhages.*—By THOMAS F. COCK, M.D., Consulting Physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum.

*On the Physiology of Generation.*—By C. R. GILMAN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c. College of Physicians and Surgeons; Physician to the Bellevue Hospital.

*On the Pathology of the Chest.*—By JOHN T. METCALF, M.D., Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

*On the Male-Genito Urinary Apparatus.*—By W. PARKER, M.D., Prof. of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; one of the Surgeons of the Bellevue Hospital.

*On the Pathology of the Urine.*—By W. C. ROBERTS, M.D., Editor of the N. Y. Annalist.

*On Surgical Anatomy.*—By R. WATTS, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The different Lectures will, as far as possible, be illustrated by Clinical instruction, cases, drawings, preparations, &c. Fee for the Course, as usual, \$10.

Address

C. R. GILMAN, 657 Houston Street, New York.

P. S.—Dr. WILKES, being prevented by other engagements from giving his Course on Diseases of the Eye, will yet deliver a full course of Clinical Instruction at the Eye Infirmary. All the Students have the privilege of attending this Institution gratuitously. March 1—31

#### RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned are associated for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of medical science—viz.:

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, by JOSEPH MAURAN, M.D.

Clinical Surgery, LEWIS L. MILLER, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, HENRY W. RIVERS, M.D.

Chemistry and Toxicology, THOMAS P. SHEPARD, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology, GEORGE L. COLLINS, M.D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, GEORGE THURBER.

Lectures or examinations will be had daily.

Students will have access to a good medical library, a cabinet of anatomical preparations and plates and will have abundant opportunities of seeing practice.

Ample opportunities will be afforded for pursuing *practically* the study of anatomy.

Chemistry and Pharmacy will be taught *practically*, and Materia Medica illustrated by specimens.

For further information, application can be made personally, or by letter, to

July 28—cop

G. L. COLLINS, Secretary,

Providence, July 12, 1847.

No. 48 South Main Street.